

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,511.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, JANUARY 19. 1789.

WHITE ROBE.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, Jan. 21. 1789.
Will be performed, the Tragedy of

HAMLET.

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet, — Mr HOLMAN,
From the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden,
His first appearance on this Stage.
Ghost, Mr SPARKS;
King, Mr HALLION;
Horatio, Mr BLAND Jun.;
Laertes, Mr ARCHER;
Ophelia, Mr POLONIUS and First Grave-digger, Mr WILSON.
Queen, Mrs SPARKS;
Player Queen, Mrs J. BLAND;
And Ophelia, Miss COATS,
Her first appearance on this Stage.

Her first appearance on this Stage.

A Farce, called

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Sir Charles Rackett, Mr WOODS;
Lovelace, Mr BEILL;
Woodley, Mr J. BLAND;
Servant, Master CHARTERIS;
And Dragger, Mr WILSON;
Dignity, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;
Nancy, Mrs J. BLAND;
Mrs DRAGGER, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Lady Rackett, Mrs BULKLEY.

The Public are most respectfully informed, that Mr HOLMAN's engagement is only for a few nights.

And on THURSDAY Evening, Jan. 22.

By desire of the

RIGHT HONOURABLE AND MOST WORSHIPFUL LOR D NAPIER GRAND MASTER

Of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of
F R E E M A S O N S,

Will be presented,

THE FAVOURITE OPERA OF LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Mrs GEORGE, Her first appearance this Season.

With the Farce of the

S U L T A N.

With MASON'S SONGS between the Acts.
Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken of Mr Gass, at the Office of the Theatre, and at his house head of St Anne's Street.

MASONRY.

THE Most Worshipful the GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND having intimated his intention of visiting ST. DAVID'S LODGE To-Morrow Evening, the Members are desired to attend at Six o'clock precisely, in order to settle the private business of the Lodge, before the Grand Master shall come in.

January 19. 1789.

MUNDELL'S SCHOLARS.

I educated at the late Mr Mundell's School, which was advertised for the 24th instant, at Fortune's, the Cross Keys Tavern, is put off till Saturday the 31st instant. £

Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

HOG AND MACDONALD,

North West corner of South Bridge Street, B E leave to inform their Friends and the Public, That they have just got to hand a fashionable assortment of Broad Point Ground Black LACES, from 6s. to 30s. per yard—They have also for sale a great variety of rich Modes, Black and White Satin, Bombazens, Armozeens, Lutstrings, and every other article in the Haberdashery and Millinery line.

TO LET,

THE House, Garden, and Parks of EAST DUDDINGSTON, (which was possessed by the late Baron Maule.) It is a most agreeable situation, and a moderate distance from Edinburgh.

Apply to John Thomson, jun. East Duddingston.

FOR LISBON,

THE THREE SISTERS, WILLIAM MITCHELL Master, Will sail the 1st of February, and returns to Leith direct. For freight, apply to Walker, Thomson, and Company, Edinburgh.

CHINA ORANGES & LEMONS.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE CERES,

JAMES M'INTOSH Master, Lying at Glasgow Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and country adjacent, and will sail as soon as the river is clear of ice.

The Ceres is a strong built vessel, sails fast, is about two hundred tons burthen, and only about eighteen months old.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Master, Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 2nd January 1789.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to speak with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

FROM GREENOCK—FOR CANADA, THE Brigantine Canada,

Burden 200 tons, DAVID HARVIE Master, Sails, wind and weather permitting, for Montreal by the 20th of March.

THE BRIG NANCY, burden 130 tons, WILLIAM COCHRAN Master, Will be clear to Quebec by the first of April.

These vessels have good accommodation for passengers, are British built, new and stout. The Masters are acquainted with the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and as their cargoes are nearly engaged, their time of sailing may be delayed.

For freight or passage, apply to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, Greenock. January 17. 1789.

This Day is Published,
By PETER HILL, Parliament Square,
In two Volumes quarto, price £ 12s. in boards, or £ 1.
16s. bound in calf;

An Abridgment of the Public Statutes,

IN FORCE AND USE,

RELATIVE TO SCOTLAND,

From the Union in the 5th year of Queen Anne to the 27th of his present Majesty King George the Third, (1787) inclusive.

By JOHN SWINTON, Esq; ADVOCATE.

This work, which is upon the same plan with the former Abridgment published in the 1755, includes in general all the acts which regard Scotland, not only as a separate kingdom, but as being part of Great Britain, omitting the acts which concern England as a separate kingdom. It also contains in the following articles, not contained in the former Abridgment, viz. the English Acts upon Treason, extended to Scotland by an act in the 9th year of Queen Anne.—The English Duties, extended to Scotland by the act of Union, which are now consolidated, and are exhibited in a new table of rates.—Also the whole Consolidated Stamp Duties on various articles, which are exhibited in a complete table thereof.

In this work are to be found the whole additional powers granted to, and the whole additional duty required of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, since the union of this kingdom with England.

It further contains the acts concerning Statute Services upon the Highways in the several counties of Scotland, which was the more necessary, as generally the titles only of these acts appear in the editions of the statutes at large.

The above additions and improvements, it is hoped, may make this attempt not only useful in Scotland, but even in England, particularly to the profession of the Law, and to all descriptions of men employed in the revenue, or concerned in trade and manufactures.

N. B. At P. Hill's shop may be had, a few scarce Scott. Law Books.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Chapel Street, near Nicolson's Street.

J. FINDLAY returns his most sincere acknowledgments to the Public, for the encouragement he has already received.—And in order to merit a further continuance of their favours, respectfully informs them, that he has just received, per the Mail Coach from London, all the late new publications, and will continue regularly to bring down per the Coach, for the use of his Subscribers, the New Books as soon as published.

N. B. STATIONERY in all its branches.

This day is published,

A Catalogue of Capital Prints, Drawings,

AND

A GREAT NUMBER OF FRAMED ONES,

Done by the best Masters,

To be SOLD by auction, on Tuesday the 20th, and Wednesday the 21st, in Martin's new elegant Saloon Room, Old Bank Close.—To begin each evening at six o'clock. The Prints to be viewed on the subsequent days, from eleven to three o'clock.

N. B. Prices to be had at Mr. Hill's shop, next door to the office of the company.

CLARET AND SHERRY.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the vault in Graham's Cloe, Quality Street, Leith, on Tuesday next the 20th instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

Twenty Seven Hogsheads CLARET, and Six Butts SHERRY.

As the wines belong to a bankrupt estate, they will be sold off without reserve.

CONIAC BRANDY.

RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and COMPANY, Leith, have for Sale, a large quantity of OLD CONIAC BRANDY, of the finest quality, which they are selling on moderate terms.

LIKewise,

FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR in tierces, strong and pale in colour, being the cargo of the Venus, Captain Gavin, arrived at Leith direct from Coniac, on the 9th current.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD in the Timber Bush Leith, on Thursday the 22d current, at twelve o'clock noon.

A Parcel of very good BAY MAHOGANY. Two or three of the logs are large sizes, and of an excellent fine quality; together with a few logs WEST INDIA WOOD, of good breadths, and uncommonly rich.

The Wood measured and to be auctioned by Thomas Buchan, ordained measurer.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY,

ANNO 1788,

Begins drawing upon the 16th day of February 1789.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS

ARE SOLD AND DIVIDED INTO

Halves, Quarters, Eighths, & Sixteenths, in variety of numbers,

BY

JAMES THOMSON AND SON,

INSURANCE BROKERS,

At their State Lottery Office, No. 8, South Bridge street, Edinburgh,

Being the only Licensed Dealers in Scotland

on their own account;

Where all business relating to the lottery is transacted with correctness and fidelity.

Correct numerical and registered books are kept, and tickets and shares registered at 6d. each number, with the earliest intelligence of their success.

The prizes are payable in full in June 1789.

All shares sold at this office are stamped, and the original tickets lodged in the Stamp Office, agreeable to act of Parliament.

Money for the prizes, at current value, will be paid at this office as soon as drawn.

Letters post paid duly answered.—Schemes gratis.

Commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to.

£15 in last Irish Lottery, No. 24,941, a prize of One Thousand Pounds, was sold at the above office, divided into one half, one fourth, one eighth, and two sixteenths.

SALE OF TIMBER.

AT DALMAHOY,

Seven miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road, will be SOLD by roup, on Tuesday the 27th day of January 1789.

A Large quantity of full grown TIMBER, consisting of Oak, Ash, Elm, Plane, and Beech, very fit for Cabinet and Coachmakers.

N. B. The wood is already cut down, and is in general larger and of superior quality to any formerly sold at Dalmahey. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

Those who purchased wood rat the roup in December, are desired to carry it away betwixt and the 27th current.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

IN consequence of summonses from the Treasury, yesterday, at four, upwards of fifty Peers were present, amongst whom were fourteen Bishops, who attended in expectation of Earl Suffolk's motion.

In a short time the Lord Chancellor took his seat. Prayers by the Bishop of Lincoln.

RE-EXAMINATION OF THE PHYSICIANS AT THE BAR.

The Earl of Suffolk rose, and informed the House, that he now understood the re-examinations had been made in another place, and a report was made. That this report was ordered to be printed. He understood it was very elaborate and diffuse—that it entered very minutely into such particulars as would most likely satisfy every doubt which his Lordship had.

The noble Lord then desired to withdraw his motion; and leave was accordingly given.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question of adjournment.

At five, adjourned to Tuesday next.

LLOYD'S LIST.—Jan. 16.

THE Zeberg, a Dutch East Indian, Captain Baker, from Amsterdam to China, is put into Plymouth, with loss of rudder, main-top-mast, and otherwise damaged.

The Colonel Fullarton, Boyd, of Saltcoats, from Newfoundland, with 1567 quintals of bacalas, for Cadiz, is lost near St. Lucas; the crew saved, but the cargo entirely lost.

The Heart of Oak, Walton, and Good Intent, Norris, that were on board at Gibraltar, are gone off by the assistance of Commodore Croft and officers.

The Mary and Eliza, —, of Leith, from Nova Scotia, is wrecked near St. Lucas.

The Sophia Frederica, Jacobs, from Hamburg to Seville, is ashore near St. Lucas.

The Betty, Turnbull, from the Straights to London, has been obliged to put into Mounts Bay, being very leaky; has been put into dry dock, and is now dry docked.

The Zemenu, Brower, from Galipoly to Rotterdam, and the Kron, of Bremen, Capt. Daencker, from Bremen, are put into Ramsgate in distress.

The Lord Hawkebury, Delano, from London to the South Whale Fishery, arrived at Teneriffe the 4th of December last.

IMPORTANT EXTRACTS.

Extracts, &c., &c., &c., of the Committee appointed by His Majesty during its session, touching the present State of his Majesty's Health.

The Examination Concluded on the 13th of This Month.

Sir LUCAS PEPPYS examined.

Can Sir Lucas Pepys now form any judgment on probable conjecture, of the time that his M.'s illness is likely to last?

Whether, in his M.'s disorder, Sir Lucas Pepys sees any present signs of convalescence?

On the 27th of December, in the evening, I saw his M. in such a calm, and approaching towards a rational state, I was in hopes, had it continued, signs of convalescence would soon have appeared; those good symptoms appeared only for an hour: since which I have seen no signs of approaching convalescence.

Did Sir L. Pepys ever endeavour to induce Dr Willis to sign any report sent to St James's respecting the King's health, which report Dr Willis affirmed to be contrary to the true state of the King's situation?

subject of this letter the next morning, and told him that he did wrong to write such an account, when it was not true.

Does Dr Warren recollect to whom that letter was supposed to be written?

The report was, that it was written to Mr Pitt.

Does Dr Warren recollect what was stated to be the substance of that supposed letter?

In general terms, that his M. was greatly better, and was likely to be speedily well.

Does Dr Warren recollect in what terms he stated to Dr Willis his disapprobation of his writing such a letter, or the substance of them?

That, as his Majesty was remarkably bad, and under coercion that night, he could consider it only as a political letter, which he thought wrong from a physician.

Had Dr Warren an opportunity of seeing the original letter written to Mr Pitt on the day of the debate, to which he alluded, and on the following day?

I had seen a letter written, as I thought, by Dr Willis's son, dated at half past five in the afternoon of the day of the debate.

Whether the letter which Dr Warren did see, did contain a just description of his M.'s situation, according to Dr Warren's opinion?

When I came to Kew the morning following, I was informed by Dr Willis, that his M. had had a violent paroxysm that night, which came on at seven o'clock the evening preceding; but how his M. was at half past five I do not know.

Whether the letter dated at half past five gave a favourable account of his M.?

To the best of my recollection, it contained a favourable one.

Did Dr Warren understand, from any of the other attendants on his M. that his M. had been in any part of that day in a particular attended state?

No.

Did Dr Willis make any reply, when Dr Warren told him he had done wrong to write such a letter, when it was not true?

Dr Willis, by his behaviour, appeared to me at that time to own it.

Whether there has been any direct or indirect attempt made by any of the physicians, at any time, to controul or influence you with respect to the account given of his M.'s situation?

Dr Willis, on Friday last, made a very unwar-
ranted use of the name of a Great Person; I call it unwar-
ranted, because I cannot believe he could have authority to use it to influence me, while the report to be sent to St James's was composing.

Will Dr Warren relate the circumstances of that transaction?

The report proposed to be sent was written thus: "His Majesty passed yesterday quietly, has had a very good night, and is calm this morning."—Dr Willis desired that some expression might be made use of, indicating that his M. was advanced since the day before in his cure. I objected to this, because I had ample reason, from my conversation with his M. and from the information which I had received from Mr Charles Hawkins, to think the contrary true.—Dr Willis then said, "A certain Great Person will not suffer it to go so, and it will fall upon you."

Are you sure you are correct in those words?

I believe, when the words were spoken, I made no observation to Dr Willis on those words; but after talking with him a little more on the subject of his M. being composed, together with Dr Reynolds, the following report:—"His Majesty passed yesterday much in the same manner he did the day before; has had a very good night; and is this morning as he was yesterday."—Dr Reynolds, Dr Willis, and Dr Warren signed the report; it was sent up stairs, and was returned with an order to change the words, "as he was yesterday," into "continues to mend."—Dr Warren desired the honour of an audience; and upon stating his reasons why no amendment had taken place, the words "continues to mend," were given up, and the sentence, "is this morning in a comfortable way," was substituted in their place.

When Dr Willis used these expressions, "a certain Great Person will not suffer it to go so, and it will fall upon you," whether Dr Warren understood those words to convey to him that a perseverance in his opinion would draw upon him the displeasure of the Great Person alluded to?

It was clear, that Dr Willis meant I should take it so.

Whether the fear of the displeasure of that Great Person would, or would not be a powerful motive of action with Dr Warren, in any case where his conscience and honour did not prevent him paying attention to such notice?

It most certainly would.

Were the words Dr Warren stated to have been given up, given up immediately after his stating his objections?

After I had stated my objections, and supported them with several arguments, the words were given up;—and upon my laying "That though his M. was not mended since yesterday, yet that he was in a comfortable way this morning, which I hoped tended to a cure."—The word *comfortable* was immediately adopted.

Whether upon Dr Warren's stating that he objected to those words, they were immediately given up? or whether there was any inclination shewn to induce Dr Warren to sign the altered report, after he had stated that he objected to the alteration?

There was no inclination shewn to give up the words, till the word "comfortable" had been used.

Whether, subsequent to this audience, any thing passed relative to this transaction?

Yes; Lady Harcourt and Lady Charlotte Finch followed me down stairs, and enquired of me who the person was from whom I had my information relative to his M.'s health that morning? I answered, from Mr C. Hawkins. When Mr C. Hawkins appeared, he was alighted by the two ladies, what he had said to me that morning respecting his M.'s health? He gave them an account, and they retired. The

next time that I went to Kew, I was treated with marks of attention and respect that I had not received for some time before.

What was the line of argument employed by Dr Warren, in order to convince the Great Person, of whom he has spoken, that in the King's situation that morning there was no real amendment?

First of all I mentioned the rule by which I judged of the health of persons in his M.'s situation, and which I have given in the former part of this examination. I then drew an argument from the conversation I had had with his M. without mentioning the particulars of it. I then observed his M. had often been in the same state, without its remaining many hours (which turned out to be the case on that day) I then brought another argument from the information I had received from Mr Hawkins.

Dr WARREN further examined.

9th Jan. 1789.

Whether Dr Warren has observed any difference in his M. at such times as he hath seen, and conversed with his M. in the presence of Dr Willis or his son, and at such times when neither of those gentlemen were present?

A very great difference: when Dr Willis or his son are present, his M. is UNDER GREAT AWE; when they are absent, he talks and acts very differently.

Since the order alluded to, (forbidding any person to go into the King's room, except introduced by Dr Willis or his son) has Dr Warren seen his M. except in the presence of one of the Dr Willis's?

Yesterday I desired Dr John Willis to retire, while I was with his M. that I might observe the difference of his behaviour, and report it to the Committee, if required. Dr Willis retired accordingly, and his M. immediately held a language very different from that which he used while Dr Willis was present.

Was any other person in the room besides Dr Warren, when Dr Willis retired?

Two of the pages.

Whether Dr Warren has ever been with his M. when he has entertained himself with reading? Yes.

Has it been for any considerable space of time, and upon a subject which would require much thinking?

I have never seen him read more than a line, and a half at a time.

Has that been lately?

The third time from hence that I was there—on Sunday last I think.

Whether Dr Warren thinks the K.'s malady is less at those times of reading, than at any other times?

His manner of reading, when I have been present, is a strong proof of the existence of his malady.

Has any rational mode of controul and coercion been omitted?

Not that I know of, since his M. came to Kew.

Whether any progress towards a cure has been observed in consequence of this controul?—No.

When did Dr Warren see his M. last?

Yesterday.

In what state did you leave him?

No better than this.

Dr WARREN again called in, and examined.

Monday 12th.

Have you seen the King to-day?—Yes.

In what state did you find his M. this morning, and what account had you of the antecedent day?

I found his Majesty in a very irritated state this morning, and was informed that he had, in the whole, but five hours sleep in the three last nights;—that having had no sleep at all, or very little, the night before last, it was proposed to give him something last night to compose and quiet him—such a medicine was written down, but was not given him. It was proposed yesterday to carry his M. out to take the air.—I was not informed that this was mentioned in the consultation in the morning, but I was informed by Dr John Willis, that his M.'s pulse was yesterday 120 in a minute.—I was likewise informed that he had lain all night under coercion, and had sweated a great deal. Some prudent person advised his M. should not be carried out to take the air. I have reason to think that the pulse became quieter in the course of the day. I found it this morning between 106 and 108 in a minute, and observed marks of fever on his M.'s tongue. Dr John Willis told me that he had promised to carry his M. out to-day, and desired me to consider, whether the not complying with his expectations might not irritate him a great deal. I was sorry that he had had such a promise; I was necessitated to take the least of two evils, and advised that his M. should not be carried out, the thermometer being 17, as I am informed, below the freezing point: and particularly, as Dr Willis has always observed, that keeping the pores open always does his M. great good. His M. this morning suffered me to come from him with great difficulty, and could not easily be prevailed upon by me to let go my hand.

Has there, in fact, been any introduction of persons, to your knowledge, which had a tendency to excite such emotions, and to produce such irritations? Yes, I should like to give an account of the first consultation we had with Dr Willis. The day that I introduced Dr Willis to the King, I summoned the rest of his M.'s Physicians to a consultation at my house. It was there first settled as a principle, that quiet of body and mind were to be endeavoured to be obtained by every means possible; and that every thing should be carefully kept from his M. that might tend to prevent this desirable acquisition. It was settled that a regular coercion should be made use of—that every thing should be kept from his M. that was likely to excite any emotion—that though his M. had not shewn any signs of an intention to injure himself, yet that it was absolutely necessary, considering the sudden impulses to which his different subjects people, to put every thing out of the way that would do any mischief.—To all this Dr

Willis assented; yet the very next day he put a razor into his M.'s hand, and a pen-knife. When I saw the Doctor next, I asked him how he could venture to do such a thing? He said, he shuddered at what he had done. As he made use of this expression, I did not think it necessary to say much to him upon the subject. On the 12th of December, as I apprehend, the King took a walk in the garden, and some of the Royal children were shewn to him which produced a considerable emotion, which was accompanied with acts demonstrating that emotion, as I was informed, to the best of my memory, by Mr Keate. Notwithstanding this effect of seeing his children, Dr Willis, the next day, introduced that person, whose great and amiable qualities we all know must necessarily make her the dearest and tenderest object of his M.'s thoughts:—The interview was short; His M. was soon afterwards in a great state of irritation, and the strict coercion was, I believe, for the first time actually applied that night; the blisters were put on that night likewise. The next time that I saw Dr Willis, I spoke to him upon this subject with some degree of sharpness, because it was contrary to my opinion, and contrary to what had been settled in consultation; for it had been settled that whatever could be done by deliberation, should be referred to consultation; that the conduct of his Majesty in the interior room, should be left to Dr Willis's discretion, because it did not admit of deliberation. I do not know that I convinced the Doctor that his opinion was wrong, but that the act was contrary to what was laid down in consultation could not be denied. I was always considered, by the highest authority, as the first physician, and therefore thought myself particularly responsible: I thought myself obliged to look into, and to enquire after every thing that related to his M. I did not suppose myself in a different situation upon the arrival of Dr Willis, and therefore took the liberty of speaking to him with some degree of authority. I remember, when his three attendants arrived, I sent for them into the physician's room, examined them very carefully, particularly as to the temper with which they conducted themselves towards those whom they attended, and spoke to them, as they were strangers to me, in such a manner as to let them know that their conduct would be strictly observed. My being first physician made me talk to Dr Willis about every thing that I heard of, that did not appear to be quite accurate, and sometimes led to disputes. I informed the Doctor, that he was there in a double capacity, as physician, and attendant on his Majesty in the interior room—that I must take my share in directing whatever related to him in the capacity of physician, though I should not interfere with respect to the conduct of his M. in the interior room. Not many days after this transaction, I observed a book in his M.'s hands, which affected me much, and immediately determined me to bring a charge against Dr Willis, for what I thought bad practice. I do not mean to bring the story of this book as a fault, because I believe there was no intention to convey such a book to his M. it was the play of King Lear, not in volume of Shakespeare, but it was a corrected Lear, by Colman, and mixed with his plays. I can have no reason to think, that Dr Willis could suspect, that such a book as this was brought him by Dr Willis, and Dr Willis did not deny it, when I spoke to him on the subject. I do not bring this as a fault, but it was the circumstance that determined me to put in execution what I had been thinking of before, with respect to Dr Willis; for his M.'s observation on the book affected me strangely. I carried an account of this to the Prince of Wales, and he desired me, as he had done in every case of difficulty that had happened, from the beginning of the illness, to lay the affair before the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor went to Kew, I believe; and the result was, when I saw the Lord Chancellor, that the rules of the consultation should be strictly obeyed. Dr Willis has a second time introduced the same great and amiable person. I was informed, that some degree of irritation came on in the night; but having collected, as I thought, from several small circumstances, that the power of introducing persons to his M. was to be left entirely to Dr Willis, I did not make any complaint about it.

Whether you recollect the circumstances which attended your waiting upon his Majesty, upon a particular day, concerning which it has been since said, that you prevented his Majesty from going to sleep?

I never could accurately learn what day was fixed—I have only had a suspicion of the day—I wish to have a day fixed, that I may meet the charge.

Was there any day in which Dr Willis seemed to be peculiarly solicitous to prevent or delay your going to the King?

I do not recollect any such day.

Do you recollect any conversation you had with Dr Willis concerning the King's being asleep, or disposed to sleep, at a time when you was going to his M.?

I remember a morning when Dr Willis said, his M. had had a bad night, which I myself had been acquainted with by looking the page, as I passed by the King's anti-chamber, the door of which I opened as I was going into the physician's room. In the physician's room I mentioned that I had learned the King had had a very bad night, but was then fallen asleep. I sat down, and what discourse passed between me and Dr Willis then, about the night, I do not know—a few words only. The doctor soon went out of the room, and when he returned, said,

"That the King was not sleeping, for that he spoke."—I got up the attending physician of the day with me, and walked towards Dr Willis—we went together through the anti-chamber;—when I arrived at the door of his M.'s bed-room, Dr Willis said,

"You may open the door; a circumstance that I do not recollect ever to have happened to me before, somebody else generally opening the door; when I opened it, I found that the room was dark. I stepped forwards very slowly; as soon as I had gone the width of the door I was visible to his M. The

door being open, his M. immediately addressed him very pointedly to me, saying, "I am glad to see you," and adding his wife to be released from the state he was then in, which was a state of coercion. I hesitated; went over the back to look for Dr Willis, who was standing very near me. I said something to the doctor, and he immediately replied, in substance, that if his M. complained, I might comply with his request. In consequence of which it was done by my desire. I did it but a short time with his M. and, as I was walking back, I said, "I had some doubts whether the complying with his M.'s request was improper, for he is in a very irritated state." Dr Willis said, "His M. will rise presently, and then we shall be able to do without coercion."

Whether Dr Willis expressed, at that time, any displeasure at what you had done, or represented to you any mischief that he conceived likely to ensue from it?—None that I remember.

Whether in the report sent to St James's, the words "tranquil, quiet, calm, composed," and the like, are meant by you, so far as you have signed them, to express any amendment in the K.'s peculiar malady, or a different state of temper, the same, or considerable symptoms of derangement existing?

The words are not meant by me to express any amendment of the important complaint.

Sir GEORGE BAKER's examination between 8th and 12th Jan. 1789.

Whether in his opinion, the state of his M.'s health does, or does not continue to be such as to render his M. incapable, either of coming to Parliament, or of attending to public business?

Certainly.

What hopes does Sir G. Baker now entertain of his M.'s recovery?

My hopes of his M.'s recovery stand upon the same grounds they did when I was here last.

Can Sir G. Baker now form any judgment or probable conjecture of the time that his M.'s disease is likely to last?

I can form no judgment, or probable conjecture with respect to the continuance of the disease.

Whether in his M.'s disorder, Sir G. Baker sees any present signs of convalescence?—None.

Can you inform the Committee, whether a majority of persons who have been afflicted with this malady at his M.'s time of life, have recovered?

I can only answer that by conjecture: I believe not.

Did Sir G. Baker ever inform Dr Willis, that it was usual for physicians to sign their names to statements of facts which were not sure were true and correct, for the sake of agreement?

Never. I suppose I know what that alludes to.

To what does that allude?

It alludes to this: One morning, when the report was to be sent to St James's, his M. was reported to have slept four or five hours, I think. Dr Willis insisted that the report should run, "His M. has had a very good night." Sir L. Pepys, who was there, and myself, said, that we were very willing to say that it was a good night. Dr Willis peremptorily insisted that it should be written a very good night, otherwise he would not sign it. I said to Dr Willis, upon that occasion, "I never knew an instance before the present, when, in matters of no importance, I will have no dispute with you, I will allow it to be a very good night.

If there has been any error or imperfection in the account sent to St James's, does Sir G. Baker conceive it to have consisted in representing his M. situation worse than it is?

If there has been any error or imperfection, it has been in representing his M.'s state BETTER than it is?

Whether by Dr Willis's advice a course of medicine has been prescribed to the King, different from that which had been previously used, or would have been otherwise recommended by his M.'s physicians?

No medicine has been given the King since Dr Willis's arrival, but with the consent of the other physicians.

Question repeated.

I believe there was one pill of calomel given to the King by Dr Willis's desire, but I know of no other.

No, not that night, except Mr C. Hawkins.
When did you communicate your apprehensions
to the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

The 2d of October.

Do you recollect the circumstances of that communication to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or anything that passed in consequence?

The terms of the communication were, "Sir G. Baker is sorry to acquaint Mr Pitt, that he has just left his M. in an agitation of spirits, bordering on delirium." In consequence of that communication, Mr Pitt called me on Thursday the 23d of October, about two o'clock in the morning, I believe, after I was gone to bed. It was twelve o'clock when I came home, and I sent the note to Mr Pitt immediately after. I endeavoured to give Mr Pitt a more full account of what I had observed.

Whether you do not know persons in this malady who, in the presence of certain attendants, have gained from those discourses and actions, which would indicate the malady?—Certainly.

How many persons labouring under this malady, who had been three months ill, have recovered, under the sole care of yourself, during your life?

Not one.

Whether a patient having occasional rational conversation while labouring under this malady, is not more favourable than when that circumstance is wanting?

I like it better; but I am not sure it is more favourable.

How many patients have you, in the whole course of your life, thought it proper to continue under your sole care, after they had continued three months under your sole care, indisposed in this malady?

Twenty, I believe.

How many of these patients have you cured?

NOT ONE.

Of that number, which you suppose to be twenty, are you able to state how many of them ultimately did recover?

I do not believe any of them.

Doctor HENRY REVELL REYNOLDS examined.

Whether, in his Majesty's disorder, Dr Reynolds sees any present signs of convalescence?

His Majesty is more quiet, more observant of the admonition of his medical attendants, in perhaps a still better state of general health, which are favourable circumstances, and which, I hope, lead to a amendment; but I cannot say, that there is any actual amendment at present in his M.'s principal complaint.

Whether Dr Reynolds now entertains hopes of his M.'s more speedy recovery from his present malady, than when he was last examined?

It is impossible to ascertain the time. I cannot venture even to hazard a conjecture.

Was Dr Reynolds present at a discussion which took place on Friday the 2d instant, between Dr Willis and Dr Warren, respecting the account which was that day sent to St James's?—I was.

Relate what passed upon that occasion?

When Dr Warren came down to Kew on Friday morning, the ad instant, I saw him before he visited his M. and told him how I found his M. the evening before, and that morning when I visited him. After Dr Warren had waited

came into the room where we usually consult, and I proceeded to consider what report we should send to St James's; there were then present in the room, Dr Warren, Dr John Willis, and myself; and, as nearly as I can recollect, Dr Warren and I agreed upon this report: "His M. passed yesterday quietly, has had a very good night, and is calm this morning." I wrote it, read it over, and Dr John Willis objected to it, alledging that it was not descriptive of his M.'s amendment, for he certainly was much better, having, on the preceding day, and, on that morning, said many pertinent and rational things. Dr Warren contended, that several things said properly proved nothing; but that some things said immediately afterwards improperly were decisive. Dr John Willis contended, that a mitigation of symptoms was amendment. Dr Warren did not consider that any amendment could take place, till there was an interval of an hour, or more, of reason and judgment. While they were in this argument, Dr Willis said, came in, was shown the report intended to be sent to St James's, and did not, at first reading, disapprove of it; but upon Dr John Willis's observing, that it did not contain so favourable an account of his Majesty's situation, as the report which had been sent on the preceding day, he objected to it, contending, that there was a material amendment, which ought to be reported. Dr Warren and myself, not seeing his Majesty's state in the same light, thought that the report held out sufficient hopes to the public. Doctors Willis (I think both, but I am certain Dr Willis, senior) observed, that the Queen would not suffer it to go so; and I cannot exactly recollect what words immediately followed, but Dr Willis, senior, addressing himself to Dr Warren, said, "that it would fall upon him." This expression I particularly remember. We talked again upon the subject, and drew up the following report: "His Majesty passed yesterday much in the same manner as he did the day before, has had a very good night, and is this morning as he was yesterday." This report was carried up stairs, and when returned, it was accompanied with a desire that we would add to the end of the last sentence, "continuing mending;" I speak to the best of my recollection. This seemed to Dr Warren and myself more than the state of his Majesty authorized us to say. Dr Warren therefore desired the honour of an audience of her Majesty, which was granted; and when he returned, the last part of the report was altered as follows: "and is this morning in a comfortable way," instead of "is this morning as he was yesterday." I speak from memory—I have no notes. Dr Willis continued arguing warmly with Dr Warren, while I was writing the three reports—they were in the next room to that in which I was writing—the door wide open; and I heard Dr Willis say to Dr Warren, amongst other expressions of disagreement with him in opinion, that if Dr Warren persisted in the opinion

which he then maintained, that it impeached his common sense, or something else; to which Dr Warren made no reply, only desired the persons present, among whom were Lady Harcourt, Lady Charlotte Finch, and General Gordon, to observe that Dr Willis had made use of such an expression, Dr Warren conducted himself, through the whole of this unpleasant business with admirable temper.

Does Dr Reynolds recollect sufficiently the conversation which passed between Dr Warren and Dr Willis upon that Friday, to take upon himself to say positively, whether the following circumstances occurred between those persons at any time that day; namely, whether Dr Willis asked this question of Dr Warren, or any question to this effect: "If a person in such an indisposition as his Majesty, should not say one sensible word in twenty-four hours, and in the next twenty-four, should say but one word, that he would not say if he was not indisposed, whether Dr Warren would not think him better?" If any such question, or any question to that effect, was asked by Dr Willis, whether Dr Reynolds can say positively, that Dr Warren did, or did not, answer "No," or what other answer he gave to it?

I think I recollect that some such question was proposed by Dr Willis to Dr Warren, but I do not remember that Dr Warren said "No;" as he admitted, that if a person in the situation of his M. was for the space of one hour, or more, like himself, that he should think him mended. I remember this observation made by one of the Dr. Willis's to Dr Warren, or something to this purpose, "You will not allow a person in this state to be better till he is well?"—Yes, I will," said Dr Warren, "when I see him have an interval for the space of an hour or two, of reason and judgment, but not till then." This is as nearly as I can recollect.

Does Dr Reynolds hold himself responsible in his character to the public, for the truth of the accounts sent to St James's, and signed with his name?

I have always wished to give, in that report, as favourable an account of his M.'s health as I could consistent with truth.

In what state did Dr Reynold's leave his M. today?

Pretty much, I think, in the same state as when I saw him the time before—a state of composure and quiet, but NOT IN A MENDED STATE respecting his mind.

Dr THOMAS GISBORNE examined.

Whether the report sent to St James's, does always contain a full state of his M.'s real situation?

I think it impossible that it should.

Has it ever mentioned his M.'s malady at all?

I think his M.'s malady is easily to be collected from it.

Is there any thing in such reports that tends to give the public any idea of his M.'s convalescence from, or growing worse in the symptoms of, his peculiar malady?

There have hitherto hardly been any symptoms of either kind to be told.

When did you see or hear of the order that no man should be admitted into his M.'s apartment without the leave of his M.?

I forgot; I believe about a week ago.

Do you know, or have you ever heard, that any improper persons have been admitted into his M.'s apartment, to make that order necessary?

No; I know of no improper persons.

By what authority do you understand that order to have been issued?

I was told it was put up at Dr Willis's desire.

Whether Dr Gisborne observes any material difference in his M. at such times as he visits him in the presence of Dr Willis or his son, and at such times when neither of those gentlemen are present?

I think he is more quiet when they are present.

LONDON.—JAN. 16.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, according to their appointment, the Sheriffs, and several Aldermen of London, waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Carlton-house, with their Addresses of Thanks to the Prince, for the benefaction his Highness was pleased to send them for the poor of the metropolis.

Mr Lifton, who lately arrived from Madrid, was introduced to the Prince of Wales on Wednesday at Carlton-house.

The Foreign Ambassadors here are seized constantly with dispatches, requiring immediate answers from the British Court, which cannot yet be given, owing to the Regency bill not being passed. A further delay, therefore, may be very detrimental to the interests of the empire.

Wednesday, Dr Warren came from Kew Palace to town, and at half past one o'clock went to Carlton-House, where he had a conference with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Cumberland.

Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, the Lord Chancellor set off from his house in Great Ormond-street to Kew Palace, where his Lordship had a conference of two hours with the Queen, and at half past two o'clock returned to town.

Same day at three o'clock, a Council was held at the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, the Right Hon. William Pitt, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquises of Stafford and Carmarthen, the Earl of Chatham, Lord Sydney, Hawkebury, and Kenyon, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr Dundas. At a quarter past four the Council broke up, when the Peers proceeded to the House of Lords.

Wednesday summons were issued for holding a Privy Council to-morrow, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the Council-chamber in the Cockpit; when the consideration of the Slave Trade will be resumed, and on other matters.

Yesterday Mr Pitt sat off from his house in Downing-street, for Kew Palace, where he had an interview with her Majesty.

Wednesday a General Court of the Proprietors

of East India Stock was held at the East India House, for the determination by ballot of the following question: "That the Hon. Basil Cochrane be restored to the Company's service." The books were opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and finally closed at six the same evening; and soon afterwards the numbers were reported as follows:

For Mr Cochrane's restoration, 71
Against it, 1

By which division he is completely reinstated in the service of the Company.

Yesterday, at noon, the Purser of the Britannia, Captain Cumming, (which ship is the only one, the full property of the East India Company) received the final dispatches for her sailing to St Helena and China.

Lord Romney, who was mentioned as dead, we are happy on enquiry to learn, is much recovered from his indisposition.

The new King of Spain has introduced his Queen into the Council: she assists at the opening of all the dispatches.

Wednesday the sessions began at the Old Bailey, when 22 prisoners were tried, seven of whom were capitally convicted.

An instance of uncommon liberality and beneficence has occurred in the city.—A gentleman, concealing his name, sent a very large sum to the Deputy of Bread-street Ward, with directions that each poor person of the Ward, applying by letter for relief, whose case was judged worthy of attention, should have at least three guineas; and that to assist the truly necessitous and modest, they should not be obliged to come for the benevolence, it should be conveyed to them in the most secret way, and their several letters be burnt.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 16.

Bank Stock,	3 per cent. 175 <i>2</i> ,	—
Ditto 1 <i>2</i> per cent. 173 <i>2</i> <i>1</i> <i>2</i>	—	—
Ditto 2 <i>1</i> per cent. 172 <i>9</i> <i>1</i> <i>2</i>	—	—
Ditto 3 <i>1</i> per cent. 172 <i>9</i> <i>1</i> <i>2</i> prem.	—	—
Ditto 4 <i>1</i> per cent. Ann. 1784, 110 <i>2</i> <i>1</i> <i>2</i>	—	—
Bank Long Ann.	—	—
Ditto 1778 for 30 years, 1 <i>3</i> <i>1</i> <i>2</i> <i>1</i> <i>2</i>	—	—
South Sea Stock,	3 <i>1</i> <i>2</i> <i>1</i> <i>2</i>	—
Ditto Old Ann.	—	—
Ditto New Ann.	—	—

EXCHANGES ON		TUE.	WED.
Oporto,	5 6 <i>4</i>	—	—
Paris,	2 <i>8</i> 9 16 <i>th</i> .	—	—
Rotterdam,	2 <i>8</i> 5 16 <i>th</i> .	—	—
Hamburg,	2 <i>8</i> 2 <i>1</i> U.	5 16 <i>th</i> .	—
Dublin,	8 <i>1</i> 6 <i>4</i>	—	—

WIND AT DEAL, JAN. 15. W. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Kew House, Jan. 15.

His Majesty has had four hours sleep, passed the remainder of the night quietly, but is not calm this morning.

G. Baker.

J. Pepys.

F. Willis.

Kew House, Jan. 16.

His Majesty was very quiet yesterday evening; has had four hours and a half of sleep, and is this morning as he was at the same time yesterday.

R. Warren.

F. Willis.

This day, was married here Sir Alexander Purves of Purves, Bart. to Miss Isabella Hunter, daughter of the deceased James Hunter, Esq; of Frankfield.

On Wednesday last, was married at Blackwood, the Rev. John Shaw, A. M. of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss Mary Dunbar, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Dunbar, Bart. of Mochrum.

Yesterday, a round of the great guns was fired from the Castle, to commemorate the day appointed to be held for her Majesty's birth-day. And this day, the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices. The evening is expected to conclude with a brilliant Assembly.

This morning a little after nine o'clock, Messrs. McFadzean, Drysdale, &c. were put to the bar in the Court of Justiciary, upon their trial before the Magistrates, for the riot and assault on the Calton-hill, as formerly mentioned. Three of the Magistrates in their robes were upon the bench, attended by George Buchan Hepburn, Esq; Advocate, one of the city assessors, city Clerks and Regalia, after fencing the court, and calling the parties. The Court adjourned to this day fe'ennight, at the same hour, when the pleading upon the relevancy will take place, and the trial proceed to a conclusion. We understand, Messrs. Abercrombie, George Ferguson, and Thomas Macgrigor are retained as counsel on the part of the pannels; and that the Lord Advocate, Solicitor General, and Mr Charles Hope are counsel to assist in the prosecution.

We hear, that the answers to the bill of suspension, reflecting the meeting of Heritors and others in Canongate for the purpose of electing a minister, will be reported to the Inner-house on Thursday next, in place of Tuesday, as mentioned in our last.

By a Gentleman who arrived in the mail-coach this morning, we are informed, that they met with no interruption, the roads betwixt this and London being now entirely cleared of snow.

On Friday evening, as Mr Lyon, at the glazeworks, and a gentlewoman from Edinburgh, were coming along Barney's-street, Leith, they both fell into a deep shore, (carelessly left without any fence for the safety of passengers in the dark). After calling for assistance a considerable time, they were got out. Mr L. escaped unharmed, but the gentlewoman now lies dangerously ill.

During the present inclement weather, when so many of the labouring people are prevented from working at their ordinary employments, it would be highly proper to engage a sufficient number of them, at a reasonable allowance, to clear the streets and lanes of this city from the snow. This would not only provide work for the labouring people, at a season when great numbers of them are pining in idleness and want, but it would also be the means of removing a great obstruction to business, and preventing a vast many accidents which must inevitably happen.

Wednesday evening, Dr Willis, senior, was ill.

Apply to Mr James Walker, writer to the signet.

If the House is not sold betwixt and Candlemas next, it will then be let.

ST ANDREW'S SQUARE.

TO BE SOLD by public auction in John's Coffeehouse, upon Monday the 2d of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That large, elegant, and commodious HOUSE in St Andrew's Square, belonging to Mr Alexander Wight, Advocate, together with a Coach-House and Stables, in St Andrew's Muir-e-lane.

The articles of roup will be seen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael writer, Fleamarket Close, Edinburgh; and

NOTICE

To the HERITORS of ROXBURGHSHIRE.
By order of WILLIAM RIDDEL, Esq; of Camerton, Convenor of the Committee for Reviving the Analysis of the Valuation Books of the County of Roxburgh.

A General Meeting of the Heritors of the County, held at Jedburgh, upon the 7th October 1788. "The Meeting appointed the Writers to the Signet, who are Heritors of the County of Roxburgh, a Committee to meet at Edinburgh, to take the said Analysis into consideration, and to make their report to the General Meeting to be held on the 30th of April next, Mr William Riddel to be Convenor, and Mr John Scott Clerk to said Committee, any three of whom to be a quorum; and recommended it to the Committee to advertise the time of their meeting, that any other heritors may attend if they think proper.

The Members of the Committee, and any other Heritors, or Deoers for Heritors, who wish to attend to this matter, are hereby advertised, that the Convenor has fixed Monday the 26th of January current, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Edinburgh Coffeeshoues, South Bridge Street, for the first meeting of the Committee.

JOHN SCOTT, Clerk.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES WELCH, Shipbuilder at Grangemouth.

William Glen, Merchant at Forthbank, trustee upon the sequestrated estates of the said JAMES WELCH, has made up a state of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him, calculating interest upon each up to the date of the sequestration, with a scheme, or cast, dividing the free produce of the money recovered among the several creditors, in these debts, according to their due order of ranking. Which state and scheme, together with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, brought down to the 30th of December last, lie open for the inspection of the creditors, or their agents, in the trustee's hands, till the 10th of March next, being exactly twelve months from the date of the sequestration, when a general meeting of the creditors of the said James Welch is requested, within the house of Mrs Wyfe, vintner in Falkirk, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to receive their first dividends, and to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management of the bankrupt's affairs.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ARCHIBALD McDOWALL, Merchant and Broad Cloth Manufacturer in Edinburgh.

A General Meeting of the said creditors, held upon the 9th of January current, Thomas Walker Baird, writer in Edinburgh, was chosen trustee upon the said Archibald McDowall's sequestrated estate; and his appointment being now confirmed by the Court of Session, the trustee, in terms of the Statute 23d Geo. III. hereby requires all the creditors of the said Archibald McDowall to lodge with him their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, betwixt and the 4th of August next, being nine calendar months from the date of awarding the sequestration; certifying those creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

And the trustee hereby requires those indebted to the said Archibald McDowall's estate, immediately to make payment of their respective debts to the said trustee, otherwise prosecutions will be commenced against them without delay.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the late JOHN SMART, Merchant in Falkirk.

James Henderson, Writer in Falkirk, and Robert Banks, jun. accountant in Stirling, trustees on the sequestrated estates of the said JOHN SMART, have made up a state of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged with them, calculating interest upon each up to the date of the scheme, or cast, dividing the free produce of the money recovered among his several creditors in these debts, according to their due order of ranking. Which state and scheme, together with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, brought down to the 13th of December last, lie open for the inspection of the creditors, or their agents, in the trustee's hands, till the 16th of March next, being the first lawful day after twelve months from the date of the sequestration, when a general meeting of the creditors of the said John Smart is requested within the house of Mrs Wyfe, vintner in Falkirk, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to receive their first dividends, and to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management of the bankrupt's affairs.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased WILLIAM HANCKNEY late merchant in Dundee.

M argaret Hill, widow and executrix qua relit to her said husband, hereby gives notice to the whole creditors, to lodge particular notes of their debts, with the vouchers thereof, in the hands of Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, that proper measures may be taken for their payment. It is entreated that the creditors will attend to this, as their delaying to give in their claims will retard a settlement of the defunct's affairs.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased JOHN CLARK, late Merchant in Brechin, who have not given in their claims.

THAT by appointment of a majority of the said creditors, made upon the 14th current, a meeting is to be held upon the 20th day of February next, within the house of James Wood, vintner in Brechin, for the purpose of dividing the execrury funds of the defunct, and taking what other steps may be thought necessary for recovering the balance. It is therefore requested, that these creditors who have not lodged their claims, will transmit same, betwixt and that day, to Alexander Ritchie, writer in Brechin, common agent upon the defunct's estate, and the whole creditors attend that day, by themselves or agents by eleven o'clock forenoon.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased MICHAEL NASHITH, Writer to the Signet.

G eorge Jeffrey, writer in Edinburgh, Trustee for Mr Nasmith's creditors, and factor for his execrury, having lately recovered certain of Mr Nasmith's funds, has prepared a third interim scheme of division thereof amongst the creditors, who are therefore requested to call for payment of their dividends on Monday the 26th of January current, or any subsequent day, betwixt the hours of eleven before noon, and two afternoon, at Mr Jeffrey's house in Fisher's Land, Lawmarket, Edinburgh.

January 19. 1789.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Trustees on the sequestrated estate of CHARLES HUTTON shipmaster in Culross have now made up a state of the bankrupt's affairs, duplicates of which lie open for the inspection of all concerned, in the hands of Thomas Gordon writer to the signet, and John Hutton writer in Dunfermline, the trustees; and their heads intimate, that a general meeting of the said Charles Hutton's Creditors will be held within the Exchange Coffeeshoues, Edinburgh, on Saturday the 21st March next, at twelve o'clock noon, being the same day twelve months on which the sequestration was awarded. All in terms of the Statute.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-House in the OLD FISH-MARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Price of a single Paper 3 d.—1 l. 17 s. 6 d. yearly when called for—2 l. 8 s. 6 d. delivered in Town—and 2 l. 6 s. 6 d. sent by Post.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the late MR JOHN GRAY, Deputy Barrack-Master at Fort-William, are desired, betwixt and Whitunday next, to pay up the sums due by them to John Macnab, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has power to receive and discharge; and persons who have any claim against Mr Gray's family, are requested to send distinct notes thereto to the said John Macnab.

Such of Mr Gray's debtor's as neglect to pay, in consequence of this notice, will be prosecuted, and their debts will, of course, be considerably increased with expenses.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Mess. WILLIAM HOG and CO. Late Merchants in Edinburgh.

A Meeting of these Creditors is requested in the Old Exchange Coffeeshoues, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of February next, to concert about the management of the affairs of the said William Hog and Co.

SALE OF UTENSILS

For manufacturing Soap and Candle,

For behoof of Creditors.

TO be exposed to public voluntary roup, by the trustees on the sequestrated estate of James Baird, soap-manufacturer at Portsburgh, within the said James Baird's work-houses there, on Thursday the 12th day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon.

A most complete SET of UTENSILS for MANUFACTURING SOAP AND CANDLE, all lately purchased by the said James Baird, of the best and most approved kinds, among which are three large boilers, with a full set of yettin vatts and receivers, as also several wood and yettin reservoirs, with yettin pumps, staves, and every other utensil necessary for manufacturing soap; also three boilers, with apparatus necessary for manufacturing candles, conform to inventories thereof, all as presently in the said work-houses, together with the possession of the work-houses till Whitunday 1789. The whole of these utensils cost James Baird considerably above 1200 l. Sterling, and are to be exposed in One Lot, forming a most advantageous and eligible purchase, on account of the qualities of the utensils, and the convenience of the situation, to any person inclining to carry on the busines of soap and candle making.

If the utensils do not sell in one lot, they will positively be exposed separately as purchasers shall incline.

Inventories of the utensils, and the articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of Mr William Kerr junior, merchant in Leith, and Robert Brown writer to the signet, to either of whom any person who wishes to purchase the utensils by private bargain, previous to the day of sale, may apply.

TO BE SOLD,

At Dalnotter, nine miles west from Glasgow,

A HOUSE, sometime since built by the Dalnotter Company, as fettillery and public-house for their workmen, consisting of ten fire rooms, several bed-closets, fettillery room, bake house, and a large cellar under the house; also, a large stable, brew-house, and malt-loft complete, with a lead-pipe which conveys the water (or which there is always plenty) into the copper. There will be given a sufficient quantity of ground for gardens, or erecting more buildings upon; and as the subjects are bounded on the one side by the turnpike road leading from Glasgow to Dumbarton, and on the other by the Great Canal, it is impossible to find a more complete, pleasant, and convenient situation for carrying on trade of every kind. There is a good mill, kilns, and malt-barn close to this subject, which may be had in tack; as also, land for keeping of cows and horses.

For further particulars application may be made to William Henderson of Summerfield, by Cupar Angus, the proprietor, John Adamson, writer in Edinburgh, or to Charles Hay, writer in Cupar Angus, who are to receive proposals for a set of the said Inn, betwixt and the 13th February next, which will be kept private, if desired.

This subject will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to John Gillies, Dalnotter.

HOUSE OF KILSYTH.

To be LET for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon,

ITHE MANSION-HOUSE of KILSYTH, consisting of a dining-room and parlour, each 18 feet by 17, nine other fire rooms, with kitchen, garrets three wanted.

As the said house is situated at the town of Kilsyth, and very near the great road leading through the same, on which it is a good stage, being about eleven miles from Glasgow—it will answer extremely well either for an inn or a manufactory; and if set for an inn, the proprietor will fit up stables for twenty horses, with coach-houses, and make other necessary repairs and alterations.

For further particulars apply to James Patrick, merchant in Kilsyth, or Thomas Falconer, writer in Glasgow.

This subject will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to John Gillies, Dalnotter.

HOUSE AND WARE-ROOM,

On North Bridge Street.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeeshoues, on Friday the 30th January 1789, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

That LODGING OR DWELLING-HOUSE, being the second flory of the land at the south-east corner of the North Bridge, entering by the first flary on the east side of the Bridge. The house was formerly divided into three rooms and a kitchen; but two of the rooms and kitchen are now converted into a large ware-room, occupied at present by Mr John Carlier linen-draper, having two windows to the High Street and two windows to Bridge Street. There is a light cloister off the Ware-room, and a very good room backwards, having two windows to Bridge Street.

The premises are very well situated for carrying on the Haderfaffery or Millinery busines.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale.

Sale of Subjects at Dunbar.

To be SOLD by Auction at Dunbar, within the house of John Lorimer, vintuer there, on Monday the 20th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The following TENEMENTS, and other SUBJECTS, which belonged to Robert Fall, late merchant in Dunbar, in the following Lots:

LOT I. The DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated near the Shore of Dunbar, in that part thereof called the Broadhauses, lately possessed by Robert McIlvile.

This house consists of a dining-room measuring 31 feet by 17, and 14 feet in height; a drawing-room measuring 28 feet by 18 feet and 14 feet in height, both fitted up in the modern taste, and seven bed-rooms, kitchen, cellars and sundry other conveniences, with a granary adjoining to the east end of the house.

II. The GARDEN lately possessed by the said Robert McIlvile, lying in the suburbs of Dunbar. In this Garden there is viney.

III. That DWELLING-HOUSE lying on the Shore of Dunbar, possessed by William Wilton.

IV. That HOUSE lately occupied by Mess. Falls as a Counting-house, with the Granaries above the same, adjoining to the east side of the house last mentioned.

V. That Large CLOSS, lying near the Lammerhaven of Dunbar, with the whole Herring Houses, Cellars, and Lofts, erected on the south, north, and east of the said Cloose.

VI. TWO THIRD SHARES of a SUB-LEASE of the MILLS at Eyemouth, set in lease for 38 years from Whitunday 1770.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of John Taylor writer to the signet, to whom, or to James Wilkie, Esq; of Gilchriston, or John Tait, town-clerk of Dunbar, persons wanting further information may apply.

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr Robert Rutherford, at the Manse of Cailston, the proprietor, or to Walter Scott, writer to the signet, who will show the conditions of roup and progres. And whoever inclines to view the premises, may apply to Mr Baxter at Greenend.

Turnpike Roads

In the Shire of Edinburgh.

THE Trustees for repairing the Turnpike Roads in the shire of Edinburgh, in terms of last adjournment, are to meet in the Old Justiciary Court-house of Edinburgh, upon Monday the 26th of January instant, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider the heads of a Bill prepared by their Committee, and proposed to be presented to Parliament, for obtaining a new Act for enlarging the terms and powers contained in the former Turnpike Acts for the shire of Edinburgh.

N. B. Such of the Trustees as have not received the heads of the above Bill lately printed, will please send for the same to Mr Mitchelson's office, Nicolson Street.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of NICCOL MACNICCOLL of Elrigmore.

THE said Nicol Macniccol, having sold his estate at a price exceeding his debts, the creditors are hereby informed, That they will immediately, or within six weeks from this date, receive payment of the debts justly and truly due to them, without the necessity of any farther judicial procedure in the racing and division. For this purpose, the creditors are desired immediately to lodge notes of the amount of their debts and grounds thereof, in the hands of Archibald Fletcher, clerk to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

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